Evening Telegraph

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED). AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING.

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FRIDAY, MARCH \$, 1867.

Ex-Assistant Treasurer Cisco on the Financial Situation.

THE How. John J. Cisco, late Assistant Treasurer of the United States, has published a letter upon the financial condition of the country. Mr. Cisco likens the country to a private Individual, and proceeds to discuss the financial "situation" as though it were that of a prudent business man. In that case, he thinks such a man would, first of all, seek to improve his credit, so that his promises to pay should pass at a less depreciation.

Secondly. He would do all that he could to increase his ready means in cash.

Thirdly. He would take care that his income should be kept so as to equal his expenses and his payments of interest.

Fourthly. He would let his creditors see that he had a fixed, plain, and direct system of management.

In applying these principles to the Treasury, he would-First, forbid by law all sales of gold. and would have the coin retained as a reserve and guarantee fund against the future gold interest, and against the legal-tender notes, so as to enhance their value.

Secondly. He would stop all contraction of the legal-tender notes, leaving them where they are-in the pockets of the people-and taking measures as above to enhance their

Thirdly. He would issue no more goldbearing bonds at present. He thinks the policy of exchanging bonds bearing 7 3-10 interest in currency for those bearing 6 per cent. interest in gold a bad one.

Fourthly. He would exchange the 7.3-10 notes, as they fall due, for others of the same character having twenty years to run, with the option of the Government to pay 6 per cent. in gold after three years.

He would fund the compound-interest notes in the same way as they fall due.

Fifthly. He would repeal all laws authorizing the issue of any class of bonds, except the 7 3-10ths above-mentioned.

Sixthly. He would make no special efforts reduce the principal of the public debt; but would rather reduce the taxes, and leave the debt to be reduced in comparative burden by the growth of the country.

Seventhly. He would not attempt to force specie payments, nor to fix any time for a return to them, but have them to come about naturally. He would make the legal-tender notes as near par as possible, and have the volume of the currency to regulate itself.

He complains that the Treasury, since the war, has had no fixed policy. It should inspire confidence by a simple, direct, and com; prehensive plan of action. If this be adopted, and other things be simply let alone, the Treasury will daily grow stronger and stronger, the ofedit of the Government and the price of its securities will be enhanced, business will receive no shock, and we shall sail out our diffigulties triumphantly.

The high character of Mr. Cisco as a financier, and his long experience in connection with the Treasury, will lend to his views great weight with thinking men.

The New Department of Education. It is a little singular that, up to the present

time, the important subject of public educa tion has received so little attention in this country from the General Government. Likeral grants of land, it is true, have been m de rom time to time by the United States to the several States for school purposes; but there has hitherto been no direct and positive action by the General Government in the line of fostering and developing the educational interests of the country. This is to be so no longer. A bill passed both Houses of the late Congress providing for a "Department of Education," among the other bureaus of the General Government. It is to be composed of a Commissioner of Education and three clerks, the Commissioner to receive an annual salary of \$4000, and the clerks \$2000, \$1800, and \$1600 respectively. The Department is established "for the purpose," in the language of the act-"of collecting such statistics and facts as shall show the condition and progress of education in the several States and Territories, and of diffusing such information respecting the organization and management of schools and school systems and methods of teaching as shall sid the people of the United States in the establishment and maintenance of efficient school systems, and otherwise promote the cause of education throughout the country."

And the prescribed duty of the Commis-

"to present annually to Congress a report em-bodying the results of his investigations and labors, together with a statement of such facts and recommendations as will, in his judgment, serve the purpose for which this Department was established. In the first report made by the Commissioner of Education under this act, there shall be presented a statement of the the Commissioner of Education under this act.
there shall be presented a statement of the
several grants of land made by Congress to
promote education, and the manner in which
these several trusts have been managed, the
amount of funds arising therefrom, and the
annual proceeds of the same, as far as the same
can be determined."

The establishment of this department, it will thus be seen, is not intended to interfere in any way with the actual details of the work of education, these being wisely left to the authorities of the several States, but to furnish such facts and afford such information as shall be of the highest service to those engaged in educational enterprises all over the country. And there is ample room in this for the department to do great good. The subject, for in-

stance, which the Commissioner is to investi-

gate and report upon in his first report, viz.,

the amount and the use which has been made of the several grants of land made by Congress for educational purposes, is one of great interest and importance, and may lead to important safeguards being thrown about such legislative grants in the future, should any be made. In some of the States it will be found, we fear, that the proceeds of such grants have amounted to very little for the purposes intended; while in others, splendid and inspiring results of the wise use of these governmental benefactions will be brought to light. Valuable information will probably be elicited by this inquiry as to the best and most productive methods of employing such grants, so as to make them accomplish the most for the cause of education-information which may be for great use to our new States and Territories in disposing of their school lands,

There are other topics of great interest, of the Department of Education, such, for instance, as the average daily attendance at school of children of the proper age for attending school; the number of months of school terms in a year; the amounts paid for teachers' wages; school architecture, etc. In short, it ought to give us for the whole country the which each State is able to collect from its own authorities.

The whole subject of education is dally becoming of more and more importance. The advances which we are making towards universal suffrage, and a general participation of all the people in the political power of the nation, make it a matter of importance that the educational interests of the country shall be fostered by every possible means. Knowledge such as schools can afford should be made free as the air we breathe to all who desire to acquire it. The free school is the proper preparative for the free ballot.

The Northern States of the Union have long had school systems of more or less worth, but the former structure of Southern society made any such thing as an efficient system of common schools an impossibility. Old things have passed away in the South now; the cruel institution that demanded the ignorance and degradation of its victims is no more; the new era that is dawning is one of light and knowledge-one in which all the appliances of education will be demanded in their greatest efficiency, and on a scale of magnitude proportioned to the grand work to be done-the glorious end to be achieved.

The Sources of Princely Incomes. Money-Gerting is not, as some suppose, a matter of luck. Many believe that to be born under a certain planet is favorable or fatal to life's prospects; that, like the tides, men are influenced by the moon, sun, or some one of the zodiacal signs; and that Fale, not industry-Providence, not economy-is the great desideratum in life's long battle. This false notion has hung like an insubus upon the necks of thousands, translating every misstep into a frown of some imaginary goddess, and pro-

phesying a fatal future. We are aware that money-getting depends much upon the mental organization. world of mind has its geniuses as well as its simpletons, and it will not be difficult for the student of character to foretell the fate of some, owing to the strong development of head. This one will make his mark as a business man; he will succeed in whatever he untakes, and become rich and influential. And vice versa of another. But what does all this mean? Simply that the ability of some to acquire and retain is greater than others. It does not argue that fortune is the lot of favorites, or that the intellectually weak are necessarily the victims of poverty. What says experience? Are the strong in mind all rich? Are the poor all ignoramuses? Have not the brightest gems in the galaxy of literature perished in squalid poverty? Is it not the repeated boast of the sons of wealth that they have fought their way up from obscurity, and through circumstantial embarrassment? The progress of some may be attended with greater difficulty than others; all may not reach the same elevation, or make the same time; but with industry, temperance, economy, and last, though not least, integrity, all, with few exceptions, may secure a

satisfactory independence. It is a lamentable and discouraging truth, that the proportion of successes to failures in mercantile life is but three per cent, Ninetyseven out of every hundred fail from some cause or another. Why is this? There is, evidently, some great general defect unnoticed by adventurers upon the uncertain sea of trade. Freedley says, on the authority of Hund's Merchants' Magazine, "That but one eminent merchant, and his death is recent. has ever continued in active business, in the city of New York, to the close of a long life, without undergoing bankruptcy or a suspension of payment in some one of the financial crises of the country."

It is also asserted on good authority, from records kept during the past forty years, that of every hundred persons who commence busi-

ness in Boston, ninety-five die poor. The statistics of bankruptcy, under the law of 1841, will confirm this lamentable fact:-Number of applicants for relief........... 33,736 Creditors returned...... 1.049,603

43,697,307 In some districts but a quarter per cent. was paid, on an average, for each dollar due; and in some, nothing.

In commencing business we are too apt to look only upon the bright side of the future. Success is taken for granted, as a sort of foreordained necessity, based upon our unexceptionable ability to secure it. We are apt to look upon failure as the exception instead of the rule; and invariably consider such exceptions as the lot of others. To suppose that the consequential creature self is liable to such | former provinces of the Church.

disaster is out of the question. This assurance, or conceit, is too often a sort of decoy, leading us upon the very shoals upon which others have been wrecked.

A haste to grow rich-an over-impatience to acquire, in a short space of time, what properly belongs to patient years of toil and rigid economy-is ofttimes a vortex of folly into which many fall. Better "make haste slowly," and be sure in our getting. "What is worth doing is worth doing well." To do all things well will require all our time, and in proportion as we slight our work we make work for the future. A house poorly built is ofttimes worse than none. Should it prove unsafe, and fall and crush its occupants, it is worse than labor lost. Not only is the work to be recommenced, but the ruins are to be removed before the edifice is again started. Thus, a failure will leave its victim worse off than in which will naturally command the attention | the beginning. Not only is precious time lost, but reputation-the sheet-anchor of the business man-has received a wound which may

The first and highest attainment of the business man is a character for integrity. It is the poor merchant's capital. Time, industry, and a constant practice of righteousness in best information on educational matters business transactions will alone achieve the precious boon. A slight stain upon it is hard to remove. Like the blood on the murderer's garments, it eats into the very fabric, and stands an indelible witness of his guilt or weakness.

The highway of trade has its outlaws, who, with too small a stock of ambition to labor honestly, and an avaricious desire which knows no restraint, rush into the circles of commerce, resolved upon a bold dash for fortune. They will use fair means, if convenient, but foul, if necessary. They are reckless in all their movements, out a great figure, make a commotion, secure an unbounded credit, then suddenly stop-and, by taking advantage of deficient laws, and feeing base attorneys, swindle themselves into affluence upon the hard earnings of others. These get what they bargained for ; yet, did they but know it, they have bartered away, with suicidal recklessness, a jewel of greater value than mere gold-more precious and necessary to life's enjoyment than large estates.

"Treasures of integrity and virtue are more lasting than gold, and will survive the corroding effects of time and the stealth of the avaricious maurader. The parent who, by industry and prudence, secures to his child a lasting education of head and heart, bequeaths to him a richer legacy than the wealth of

There is a spurious wealth which, like spurious bank-notes, is often taken for genuine, but which proves worthless at the assumed place of issue-a wealth which, purchased with dishonor, brings misery instead of happiness-confusion instead of peace-hell instead of heaven.

The Senate Committees.

The list of the Committees of the Senate, as furnished by telegraph, contains a number of important changes. Senator T. O. Howe, of Wisconsin, succeeds Mr. Fessenden as Chairnan of the Committee on Finance, instead of Mr. John Sherman, as was generally anticipated. Places are made in that Committee for Senators Cattell, of New Jersey, and Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont. Charles Sumner continues at the head of the Foreign Relations, and Mr. Cameron takes his old place on that Committee. The Judiciary Committee is almost entirely remodelled. Judge Trumbull continues at its head, but Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Conkling, and Ferry are all new additions. Reverdy Johnson still remains on its list. Mr. Grimes still graces the Naval Chairmanship; while Senator Van Winkle succeeds Governor Lane, of Indiana, as Chairman of the Pension Committee, the Governor's term having expired.

THE NATIONAL UNION CLUB .- To the formation of loval Clubs in the midst of disloyalty and open treason we owe most of that success which has crowned our arms. It was at the meetings of these organizations that the hands of the patriots were strengthened, and they infused with a new determination to continue the battle against traitors, declared or concealed. Among the most powerful and successful of these Clubs is the National Union Club of Philadelphia. It is one of the largest in the city, and is composed of men who united on the one broad principle of éternal fidelity to the Union and the principles of republican government. It has outlived the war, and to-day is battling bravely in the same cause that called it into existence in 1862, and s daily extending its field of influence. Its success in the past is a harbinger of its future.

SWEAR !- The New York Times thus comments on the test-oath devised by Senator Sumner. There is a good deal of force in the suggestions of our contemporary, but they might be expounded with a little more ele-

"Senator Sumner has favored the world with a sight of the awful oath which he has conceeded for administration to the raging Rebels. It is certainly the most wonderful thing that has been gotten up since the days of the first "Egyptian dynasiy. It not only compels every Rebel to swear to the indissolubility of the Republic, he must not only swear by the national debt and forswear slavery; he (the Rebel) must not only swear to 'resist' or rebel against 'alliaws making distinction on account of race or color;' but, to cap the climax, Mr. Sumner's oath prescribes that the Rabels shall swear to 'support education and the diffusion of knowledge in public schools open to all.' The idea of getting a people to swearthst they will do such things as these, and the idea that historical in stitutions are formed by oaths of this style, are as ridiculous notions as ever entered the brain of the most ignorant counter.

THE POPE'S FINANCES,-The Pontifical Minister of Finance has presented to the Council of State his Budget for 1867. It shows 36,431,-058fr. of receipts and 73,833,754fr. of expenditure, being a deficiency of 37,402,696fr. The Pontifical Government, to meet the case, counts upon the twenty millions which the Italian Government has to pay in March for arrears of the public debt of 1859, and eighteen millions more from the same source for the annual interest on the Pontifical debt allotted to the

STATISTICS OF THE JESUITS.-The Jesuits, according to their custom, have published the annual statistics of their society. The company reckoned, at the close of 1866, four consistories and twenty provinces; the number of members being \$167, showing an augmenta-tion of 215 over the year 1865. In the French province there are 2422, whereas in 1865 here were only 2266. Notwithstanding their expulsion from Naples, Slelly, Turin, Venetia, and the Mexican empire, they are incessantly increasing in number.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING, -JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have RE-MOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 448, SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:-No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York.

NATIONAL ASYLUM

FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

CHAPLAIN JOHN LONG will leave for the Asy, m on WEDNESDAY, 19th 10st., at 2 P. M. He will examine candidates for admission, at No. 123 South SEVENTH St., every day from 10 A. M. to Soldiers receiving transportation can accompany

the Chaptain to the institution.

IMANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, March 4, 1887.—The
Directors have this day declared a dividend of
SEVEA DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share
on the Stock of the Company for the last six months,
which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal
representatives, after the 14th inst.

35 98 WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE IN-

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE .-The Annual Commencement will be held at the MUSICAL FUND HALL, on SATURDAY next, the 9th instant, at 12 o'clock. The Address to the Gracuates by Professor BIDDLE. The public are ROBLEY DUNGLISON, Dean.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATION COMPANY, No. 147 South FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA. February 28, 1867.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was heady out. That a dividend of FIVE PER CENT... in cash, be declared, out of the earnings of the Com-pany for the past three months, payable on and after March 11, 1867. Resolved. That the transfer books of the Company

closed from March 4 to March 11.
31 9t H. G. LEISENRING, Treasurer. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINT HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMEN'I,—PLEURISY,—Do you wish to curring
your medical expenses and retain sound heatth? Use
these to dictines—they are ampted to every disenseor all inflammacry affections of the cheet, as pleurisy, national broughts, coulds, etc. The same
tive properties of the Ointment have never been questioned by all who have used it—the Pilis insternally
expedite the operation of the Ointment. Sold by all
Drogglats.

21 family

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD,
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only peroct dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but
irue to nature, black or brown.
GENUINEISSIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Milleflours restores, preerves, and beantifies the bair, prevents buildness,
sond by all Droggists. Factor No. 81 BARCLAY

GREY HAIR RESTORED TO ITS ORIGINAL CONDITION AND COLOR.

"London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing "London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing Will prevent the Hair cotal Restorer and Dressing
Will prevent the Hair from failing off, and promote
new and healthy growth; completely eradicates
Dandruff, will prevent and Cure Nervous
Headache; will give the Hair a clean,
glossy appearance; and is a certain
cure for all Diseases of the Head.

Why "London Bair Color Restorer" Is so highly esteemed and universally used.

BECAUSE—It never hills to restore grey or faded hair so its original youthful color, soleness, and

beauty. BECAUSE—it was positively stop the hair from failing, and cause it to grow on baid heads in all cases where the folicies are left.

BECAUSE—It will restore the mutral secretions, remove all dandruff, itching, and cures all eases of the scalp BECAUSE—It will do all that is promised, never failing to preserve the original color of the hair to

old age.

BECAUSE—It is warranted to contain no mineral substance and as easily applied as water, not staining the skin a particle, or solving anything.

BECAUSE—It has become a staple article, and no tollet is complete without it, and every leading druggist and dealer in tollet articles sells it.

It Does Not Dye the Hair, But acts as a stimulant and tonic to the organs, and fills them with new life and coloring matter. Dry, harsh, dead, or discolored appearance of the hair is changed to instrous, shining, and beautiful locks. The scalp is kept clean, cool, and healthy, and dandruft effectually cured.
Single bottles, 75 cents: six bottles, 84. Sold at Dr., SWAYNES, No. 330 N. SIXTH Street. above Vine, and all Druggists and Variety Stores.

3 6wim?

SPECIAL NOTICE FRANK GRANELLO,

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET. (Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street), HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

TAILOR.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable gar-ment. 6 wim 6m

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES. STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Planos, with their "Patent Accounter" and double from Frame, patented June 5, 1896, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admi-ration of the musical profession and all who have beard them. heard them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agrafie Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS,

No. 10 6 CHESNUT Street, Philada THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANU-nise to our pairons clear, beautini tones, elegant panship, durability, and reasonable prices, com-with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street. 5297 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO

SHOW IIIN CROVE. CASES. 4TH \$1

VALUABLE STORE

TO LET,

No. 811 CHESNUT Street.

Bank of the Republic Building.

ALSO, TWO LARGE ROOMS.

FOR RENT-TWO LARGE PARLORS. FOR RENT-TWO LARGE PARLORS and several other rooms. No. 513 ARCH St. [19 LOST OR MISLAID-A MEMORANDUM-Fetter, to the order of T. H. Wolden, No. 54, for 1528 dated March 7,500 the Seventh National Bank, The same has been stopped. The finder will

APPLY AT THE BANK.

The same has please leave it at F. STEEB'S Office, Nos. 10 and E S. THIRD Street, GOLD AND SILVER MINING.

RICHEST GOLD REGION IN THE WORLD.

MONTANA TERRITORY.

Credited Production last year, \$18,000,000 in Gold.

Actual Production last year, \$33,000,000 in Gold.

EXCEEDING CALIFORNIA, NEVADA, COLORADO, AUSTRALIA, Etc.

The attention of capitalists and others is called to the magnitude, legitimacy and unparalleled fairness of the following guaranteed statement of the

Hubbell and Patton Gold and Silver Company.

Of the City of Philadelphia, State of Penna, Offering greater inducements, free from risk, than any other corporated Company ever organized.

This Company owns 11,950 feet gold lodes and 900 feet silver lodes in Montano Territory. Perfect titles. 7850 feet situate on Trout creek, Periect titles. 7850 feet situate on Trout creek, the richest gold district in the Territory, within twenty miles of Helena. The ledges are tested and proven. Our samples of ore assayed by Charles P. Williams, Esq., No. 138 Walnut street, the 'popular analytical chemist, produced as follows:—Alta Ledge, per ton, \$241.38, gold; Governor Bigler Ledge, \$165.95; George Law Ledge, \$156.89. Some assay as high as \$900 per ton; but these are specialties. Our ledges willow, and are the same as the Gaston. adjoin, and are the same as the Gaston.
Simpson & Co. produced from it in five
weeks \$24,99749. A Mr. Whitlach produced in
six weeks' run \$56,000, gold. Four mines took out last season \$700,000, gold.

Capital, \$1,000,000, in 20,000 shares at \$50 each. Only 2500 Shares Preferred Stock.

The only stock to be disposed of is 2500 shares The only stock to be disposed of is 2500 shares preferred, to be used exclusively as a Working Capital, issued at \$20 per share, full paid, liable to no turther assessment, and to be subscribed only upon the following conditions:—

1st, That said \$50,000 subscribed in currency on the preferred 2500 shares shall be returned in gold, as dividends on said preferred stock, out of the first \$100,000 net produced by the Company.

2d. That said Company shall have thirteen Directors under their charter, nine of whom, out of said thirteen, shall be elected from the subscribers to the said 2000 shares of preferred

3d. That said \$50,000 shall be deposited in the

First National Bank of Philadelphia, and no part thereof can be drawn or used unless by authority and approval of the Board of Ditectors,
4th. That officers of the Company receive no alary or emolument whatever, until the said 550,000 is paid back to the subscribers in full, in

gold. 5th. That the Hubbell and Patton Crushing Machine and Amalgamator, immensely valua-ble inventions, belong to this Company ex-pressly. No other Company has been privileged to use them. The crusher's wonderful power equalling a mill of forty stamps in tons reduced, and releasing by its superior pulve-fation at out twice as much gold per ton; a forty stamp nell would cost \$100,000. This machine cost but

6th, That said 2500 shares preferred stock, with its dividend, is a better security than a lirst mortgage on the immensely valuable mines and machinery of the Company. 7th. The mines of this Company, from ascer-

fained facts, as to width and riceness of the lodes or ores, are estimated to contain, to the depth of only 1000 feet, at least 1,327,777 cubic yards of ore, which will yield about \$200 per yard, amounting to \$265,555,400.

SUBSCRIPTION OFFICE,

Where all information will be furnished. 227

EDWIN.HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

OPENED THIS MORNING

THREE CASES OF MAGNIFICENT QUALITY

BLACK SILKS,

TWO CASES OF BEAUTIFUL SHADES

PLAIN SILKS. ONE CASE OF

PLAID SILKS.

AS LOW AS \$172% A YARD, AND

ONE CASE OF

FOULARD SILKS

AT \$1 A YARD.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

Are now opening their Spring and Summer Impor-

DRESS COODS.

OPENED THIS MORNING.

LIGHT SHADES POPLIN ALPACAS. LIGHT SHADES OF MOHAIRS FOR SUITS TWO HUNDRED STYLES OF PERCALES, NEW STYLES OF PIQUE.

WHITE PLAIDS. STRIPED AND FIGURED PLAIDS. PLAIN GOODS FOR GORED DRESSES. NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS.

N. P.-Several lots of DRESS GOODS from auction, at 31 and 37% cents a yard.

F. HOFFMAN,

NO. 825 ARCH STREET, FURNISHING GOODS

UNDERCLOTHING.

(Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Kuight,) FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS. HOSIERY AND GLOVES. SILK, LAMBS' WOOL, AND MERINO

GROCERIES, ETC.

A. C. VAN BEIL

WINE MERCHANTS.

No. 1310 CHESNUT St.

RYE WHINNY.

The choicest in the market.

PALE SHERBY. Just received from London.

OLD LONDON DOCK PORT WINE. Our own importation.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,

DIPER HEIDSIECK,

VERZENAY, MUMM'S "EXTRA DRY." VETVE CLIQUOT. ST. MARCEAUX.

GOLD SEAL, And other favorite brands of Champagne.

IMPORTED CIGARS. Of well-known brands

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL.

NO. 1310 CHESNUT ST.

Old Roye Whiskies

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO., Nos. 218 and 220 S. FRONT Street.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS TO SUIT.

Two Thousand (2000) Barrels Free OLD RYE WHISKIES Ranging from THREE to TEN years of age.

ALSO, Six Thousand (6000) Barrels in Bond. DISTILLED IN 1865 AND

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive, of this

29 mw/4m4p# PIONILE SOAR

GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL. This Soap requires only to be used to prove its supefor quality.
Use it as you would any common soap. TRY IT.

and you will be convinced that it is SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE MARKET. For sale by Grocers generally, and by PAUL & FERGUSON, 125 fmw3m4p*] Office, No. 18 N. WATER Street,

FINE NEW CROP

COLONG, YOUNG HYSON, AND

Of this season's importation.

For sale by the package or retail, by JAMES R. WEBB.

WALNUT and EIGHTH-Streets. FAMILY FLOUR.

EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.

FOR SALE BY J. EDWARD ADDICKS. (Late of L. Knowles & Co.

25 Smap No. 1230 MARKET Street. SUPERIOR CANNED PEACHES, TOMATOES, WINSLOW'S CORN

JAMS, JELLIES. PRESERVES, ETC. FOR SALE BY ROBERT BLACK & SON,

FRENCH PEAS, MUSHBOOMS.

2 16 3m4p] EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts. SOMETHING NEW.

APPLE CATSUP, Prepared by the Shakers, by the bottle or dozen. ALBERT C. ROBERTS Dealer in Fine Groceries, Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

H. WILLIAMS,

LUMBER MERCHANT, SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS.

OFFERS

A SUPERIOR STOCK OF

BUILDING LUMBER AND HARD WOODS,

38 imwim] Suitable for the Spring Trade. BERNHEIM

Having reopened the Store NO. 115 N. EIGHTH STREET,

Will continue his old business. With the addition of CLOAK TRIMMINGS. His old customers and the ladies in general are solicited to examine his stock which is constantly replanished with the intest styles, and which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES, Wholesale and Retail N. B.—A liberal discount allowed to Milliners, Dress and Cloakmakers.

THE NEW BANKRUPT LAW

E. H. THAMEP, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW. No. 32 S. THIRD Street. will devote special attention to the prosecution of VOLUNTARY and COMPULSORY proceedings in BANK RUPTCY.

AGENCIES in all the large cities in the United States.